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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATERS.
Our Plant comprises the latest improvements, and is one of the most complete and efficient ever shipped from England.
The purity of the water is certified by analysis. The construction of the machinery and system of manufacture in the force ensures cleanliness and absence of all contamination in the finished waters.
The quality of the Soda Water is equal to that of the best English makers.
The Flavour of the syruped waters is equal to any produced in England or abroad.

DAKIN'S AERATED Sarsaparilla.
Our make of this popular beverage is not merely a flavoured water, but is prepared with an extract of Sarsaparilla root manufactured in our own laboratory.
Price, 50 cents per dozen.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 14th June, 1890. [52]

WINES AND SPIRITS.



BY APPOINTMENT,

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

157 In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A Allot Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50
SHERRIES.		
A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.52
CLARETS.		
A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	0.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	7	0.75
C St. Julien.....	7	0.75
D La Rose.....	11	1.00
BRANDY.		
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C Watson's A. B. Glenorchy Blend, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D Watson's H. K. D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10
IRISH WHISKY.		
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
G. W. BOURN WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00
GIN.		
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Leeward Island.....	15	1.50 per Gallon.
LIQUORS.		
Benedictine.....	Maraschino	
Chartreuse.....	Herring's Cherry Cordial	
Dr. Slegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.		

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day before the day of publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until the latest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 10.

BIRTH.
At Koolingsoo, (Amoy), on Saturday the 7th June, the wife of Dr. E. DE PEREIRA, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
On the 15th instant, at the Peak, THOMAS GORAN LAMONT, Foreman in charge Aberdeen Dock. [924]

At Shanghai, on the 13th June, ALICE, the beloved wife of THOMAS BROWN.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1890.

THE JAPANESE AND THEIR FLATTERERS.

ALTHOUGH we have rarely had occasion to interfere seriously with the affairs of Japan, the necessity has sometimes arisen when outside criticism was justified, as for instance in the notorious *Normanton* case, and in one or two other outrages on foreigners by this so-called civilised nation we have expressed our views plainly and vigorously. Japanese politics we have severely avoided, leaving the discussion, and elucidation of the mysterious, not to say incomprehensible, factors which compose the vaunted system of government directed from the official bureaux in Tokio, to the British journals published at the coast ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, the editors of which, it is to be presumed, being within the inner circle of current events, are far more competent to deal with such matters. And further, strange as it may seem to those outside the pale, the interest displayed in Japanese affairs by Hongkong residents, excepting in ordinary matters of shipping and other every-day business, is of the most lukewarm and apathetic description; the political future of the Land of the Rising Sun, its boasted constitutionalism, its progress in science and arts, its parliamentary form of government that is to be, its pinchbeck so-called nobility, the republican aspirations of the rising generation, its muzzled press—all these questions, of vital interest in Japan itself, are of less importance in Hongkong and South China than the report of the latest output from the coal-mines of Takashima or Miike. There is therefore but scanty encouragement for a writer on a Hongkong journal to take a hand in the continuous and frequently acrimonious discussions which fill the columns of our contemporaries. And yet the day may not be far distant when serious political complications between China and Japan—ever threatening—will render a thorough knowledge of Japan a very desirable thing for all persons interested in the future of the Far East.

However, our present intention is not to discuss the political situation in Japan; in fact, the foregoing observations were elicited by a letter in the *Japan Herald*, in which the writer very ably and forcibly attacks what has long been recognised as a pernicious obstruction to foreign progress in the country—the subsidised British press. Our readers are aware of the existence of a paper in Yokohama called the *Japan Mail*, the editor and proprietor of which is a gentleman of the name of BRINKLEY, who was at one time an officer in the British army. As Captain BRINKLEY has been good enough more than once to devote the efforts of his trenchant goose-quill to give publicity to this journal, and distinguished himself on one special occasion, by editorially glorifying Sir "Gush" Bowen, whom he described as a grand old English gentleman, as if that arch-humbler had been the Angel Gabriel, we need have no scruples in courteously returning the compliment. The *Japan Mail* is an admirably printed paper, and its Editor is a most accomplished essay writer, but the possible usefulness of the paper is completely damned by the fact that it is, whether directly or indirectly does not matter, subsidised, that is to say hired, by the Japanese Government. And it is only fair to say that it represents and advocates the views of Japanese officialdom with a fidelity and consistency which is really touching and worthy of a better cause. This system of independent (?) journalism has one or two very serious defects; the financial support of the Japanese authorities can only be retained by pandering to the well-known vanity of their race, by flattering them and holding them up to the mirror of public opinion as great statesmen, orators, litterateurs, poets, painters—equal in fact to any European nation; and this course, it is very easy to understand, must arouse, especially amongst the *jeuneuse dorée* of the country, a most hostile and inimical feeling towards foreigners generally. How prejudicial this has proved to foreign interests in Japan during the past fifteen years, everyone acquainted with the march of events there knows right well, and that it is still working in the same direction is beyond doubt. And now the correspondent of the *Japan Herald* can take up the thread of our

discourse, and we think it will be generally admitted that a more pungent or plain-spoken criticism of a public man has rarely appeared in any newspaper in the Far East. How far the writer's strictures and comments may be justified, residents behind the scenes in Japan will be better able to judge than outsiders, but as Captain BRINKLEY has never been particularly mealy-mouthed in dealing with men to whom he was opposed, and with measures affecting his self-interest, or to which he had conscientious objections, he can claim very little sympathy for the unmerciful drubbing meted out by the correspondent of the *Herald*.

"Now that there is a lull in the outrages upon foreigners," says the correspondent, "it perhaps will not be regarded as an altogether unprofitable task to investigate their cause."

"Those best acquainted with the Japanese character, know that under the guise of an affected humility, there lies concealed an immense reserve of overweening vanity, which led them to christen the country 'Dai Nippon,' and to entertain a general belief that if not the very greatest, they are, at all events, equal, in point of capacity and valour, to any other people on the face of the earth."

"It is this ingrained self-conceit that is worked upon as a profitable source of money-making by those foreigners who are not above abasing themselves to pander to this spirit. Foremost amongst the renegades who have retained a bad eminence, in this respect, and who have secured more pecuniary profit than any one else, I need only mention the editor of the *Japan Mail*. To this statement neither he nor any one else will be likely to dissent, and certainly not without violating the truth. That he should have succeeded in the personal object he has always in view, is the least part of the evil, but what of infinitely more consequence is that by working on a Japanese weakness, he has succeeded in evoking in the susceptible minds of the younger generation,—especially prone to excitement,—a very inimical feeling towards foreigners, which crops up in acts of insolence or violence, as the case may be, in ways not readily beforehand to be calculated on. This journalist, in addition, assures the Japanese by interested doses of artful flattery that they are in possession of claims to be regarded as amongst the bravest, the most ingenious, the most able, the most artistic, of any people that ever existed;—that they are capable of everything and of everything which should make a nation proud, and yet, all this notwithstanding, that foreigners and their governments insolently deny them the exercise of those national rights which it behoves every independent nation to claim and assert. It is of course, no part of this writer's business, who is perpetually hounding these imperfectly informed people to unreasonable, that, as soon as they are in a position to satisfactorily discharge the obligations of an independent state, no Government will deny them the exercise of judicial functions over such aliens as may be, either now or hereafter, within the purview of the laws of Japan. Such a reasonable and moderate course affords no basis for hireling advocacy, and is therefore, not attempted. All that is done is to appeal to Japanese vanity, to revive the passions by stimulating resentment, to sow the seeds of dissension, and to widen the gulf which exists between the peoples of the West and of the East."

"There is not at any time an occurrence, but which is made by the Editor of the *Mail* to subserve his base purpose. Everything that by ingenuity, or perversity of the intellect, can be twisted to serve his ends, is made to do so, until the mirror of the indignation of his readers is excited at reasoning so absurd, or at apostasy so pronounced and so shameless."

"No one is in a position to determine with any degree of certainty how far the mischievous effects of a newspaper, discharging daily its evil mission, are chargeable with the delay of treaty revision, happily unsuccessful, or the attempt on the life of Count Okuma, but that much of what emanates from the editorial pen is calculated to inflame the minds of crack-brained students or youngsters with an itch for notoriety, anxious to acquire reputation for an exalted patriotism; though spurious, and to make negotiations more and more exacting in their demands, cannot be doubted by those who reflect on the situation and its accessories. So long as the *Mail*, that Christian-like, missionary organ, devotes itself to the fomentation of ill-will between natives and aliens, rancour may be expected to flourish, and outrages to be occasionally perpetrated, which it is but too ready to half-justify, or, with characteristic casuistry, to minimise, explain away, or condone."

TELEGRAMS.

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

LONDON, June 17, 1890.
Duke of Portland's br. L. Memoir by St. Simon. Quiver by St. Simon. Chevalier Grimstrell's br. L. Signorina by St. Simon. Star of Portugal. Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. f. Ponsa, by Springfield-Napoli.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Linnet* arrived at Shanghai from Wenchow on the morning of the 12th inst.

A TELEGRAM received to-day from Shanghai by an insurance office here, stated that there were hopes of saving at any rate a portion of the cargo of the *Yangtze*.

PURELY Imaginary—Patient—I am afraid something is the matter with my head, Doctor. Doctor (examining patient's head)—It is all imagination, sir; there's nothing in it.

THE Sessions will commence to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. There are eight cases and fifteen prisoners for trial. The case of embezzlement by a Portuguese is held over until next Sessions.

At the Krupp works at Essen there are 1795 furnaces of various constructions, 286 boilers, 92 steam hammers of from 200 to 100,000 pounds, 370 steam engines, with a total of 27,000 horse-power.

ONE hundred shares in the Punjnan and Sunghie Doo Samantan Mining Company were put up to auction at Singapore on the 9th inst., but as the highest bid was only \$7.50 per share the shares were withdrawn.

THE new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building at Bangkok is nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for occupation next month. The *Bangkok Times* says that when finished it will be the finest commercial building in Bangkok.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary states that the steamer *Feima* has now been transferred to the Shanghai Mutual Steam Navigation Company, that Capt. Tisdall has been appointed to the command, and Mr. Barclay re-appointed chief engineer.

THE *Shih-pao* states that the Summer Palace (Yuen Ming Yuen) is to be restored at last, the Board of Admiralty having voted nearly two million taels for the construction of a grand theatre, and a palace consisting of nearly a hundred rooms.

THE China Merchants Co. have contradicted the report lately current in this colony, that they had arranged to withdraw the steamer *Kiangnan* from the Hongkong-Canton line in consideration of receiving \$15,000 from the other two companies running on the river.

ABBE Philibert, who a few years ago rendered himself notorious at Paris by abandoning his post as parish priest and by the pronounced atheism and materialism which he preached, has returned to Catholicism and has been publicly received back into the pale of the church.

STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe Company repeated the extravaganza "Shoe" in a well-filled house at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night. The performance was in every way successful and elicited almost continuous applause. This evening Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" will be produced, under the special patronage of His Excellency the Administrator.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the North China Herald office for a capital printed report of the recent Missionary Conference. A picture of the several hundred missionaries, taken just after the stand gave way on which they were preparing themselves for earthly immortality by being photographed, would have been an attractive addition to this little pamphlet.

THE Indo-China S. S. Co.'s vessel *Tsaiang*, Capt. Jackson, arrived from Swatow this morning, and at once went over to the Dock at Hungnam. She has not been overhauled, but it was ascertained by the divers, whilst temporarily repairing her that about twenty feet of her fore-foot was knocked away, and two holes made in the fore-hold. She will go into dock to-morrow.

GOVERNOR LIU MING-CHUAN has recently submitted a memorial to the Throne in which he describes some recent operations against the savage settlements at Nan-ao, Formosa. The result of a successful engagement he says, apparently convinced the aborigines in this locality of the fruitlessness of maintaining their opposition to the Imperial rule, and they have agreed for peace. A number of officers are specially mentioned for their bravery on this occasion, while one, who held the rank of General, is to be cashiered for his unprincipled conduct and cowardly behaviour in presence of the foe.

THE N. C. Daily News of the 9th inst. say:—"The P. & O. Co.'s tender *Gutslaf* was struck by the propeller of the *Rosetta* on Saturday afternoon, the engines being turned over unexpectedly as the tender was getting ready to tow the steamer round. The blow smashed one of the plates of the *Gutslaf* below the water line, and she had to be towed ashore to prevent her sinking. As the tide fell the water receded through the hole and a patch being put on, the *Gutslaf* was pumped out and floated off again at high water, steaming back to Shanghai yesterday morning. She will go into Boyd's new dock to-day."

OUR Korean correspondent writes under date the 6th inst.:—"Owing to a serious political crisis caused partly by the pressure of China's representative upon the King, and also by American and Russian intrigues, a body of American marines were landed yesterday, at Chemulpo, from the United States corvette *Savutara*, and marched upon the capital (Seoul). The numbered fifty with four officers, and were fully armed. Japanese marines were also landed from the capital at the same time. The troops reached Seoul at sun-down on the 5th inst. and were quartered at the United States Legation."

MR. W. E. SHARP, chief engineer of the *Fathran*, deserves a medal from the Royal Photographic Society, if there is such an institution. About fortnight ago he tackled one of the most disagreeable jobs that any enthusiastic amateur could wish for. A Chinaman who had killed his step-father suffered the unusual penalty of *ling-chi* at Canton, in the presence of a large crowd. After the sentence had been carried out, and the officials had departed, Mr. Sharp pushed through with his camera, and in spite of the throng, heat, the stench, and the terrible spectacle presented, obtained an excellent photograph of the gruesome sight. One more revolting could scarcely be conceived. Lying in the centre of a small ring of spectators were the bleeding limbs and trunk of the victim, just as the executioner had thrown them. The head lay cleanly severed from the neck, the arms are hacked off at the elbow, shoulder, and wrist; the feet and lower part of the legs are similarly treated, and on the trunk, which is unspeakably mutilated, the cords with which the victim was bound to the cross are still visible. In the foreground, alongside the agonized face, stands the blood-stained block on which he was decapitated after mutilation. Even described so shortly as in this brief notice some idea of the shocking spectacle may be gained, but to realise it in all its horror the picture itself must be seen. Mr. Griffiths has some copies on view at his studio,

THE French squadron, consisting of the *Triomphante*, *Villars*, *Chasseur*, and *Vipere*, left Wonsung for Japan during the morning of the 9th inst.

RECENT investigation has shown that the people of Great Britain swallow over five million five hundred thousand pills daily, or one pill a week for every person in the population. The pill consumption for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would fill thirty-six freight cars.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Chemulpo to the Shanghai *Mercury* on the 5th inst.:—"Yesterday afternoon the U.S.S. *Savutara* arrived from Nagasaki and this morning fifty of her men (a company of blue-jackets and one of marines), marched to the capital; their knapsacks were carried by ponies. I just hear that the King's mother died yesterday. A few days ago it was reported she had recovered from her late illness; but then, considering the Royal personage was 84 years of age, a relapse might have occurred. Will let you know fuller particulars by my next."

THE millionaires of ancient times could apparently have made a fair show even against the Rothschilds and Vanderbilts of modern days. The sacred writings tell us that Solomon was immensely rich—that silver was abundant in Jerusalem, and that in one year the King received from Hiram 300 talents of gold, equal to \$16,250,000. It is known that in Assyria there were large masses of gold, and that Darius received in tribute from Persia as much as \$16,250,000. In Greece, the wealth of Croesus was estimated at \$15,000,000, and that of Pytheas at as large a sum. At Rome, Tiberius, it is said, left a legacy of \$110,000,000, and Augustus obtained by testamentary dispositions as much as \$160,000,000.

The latest news from Edie, says the *Pe-ang Gazette* of the 6th inst. is to the effect that reinforcements have arrived from Kota Radji under Lieutenants Knop and Patno, and that more men are expected from Batavia shortly. The Governor of Acheen and its dependencies has also arrived at Edie. The Dutch man-of-war *Samarang* is lying close in to the shore shelling the Acheen forts, and the quarters of the friendly Acheen are deserted, leaving only the Chinese quarters occupied. Owing to the firing it would be now impossible to get out any pepper, even if it were allowed to be exported, as no ships dare venture up the river. The Dutch troops are said to be in high spirits and eager for battle; and it is expected that as soon as the remainder of the reinforcements arrive from Java, they will attack the Acheen in force. Meantime, it is said, the Dutch will not grant passes to any Chinaman to leave Edie.

WE contend that at the present time there is and for the last half-century there has been evolving an altered relation between body and mind, says the *Hopital*. The mind—he brain, in short—of the present generation is more generally and intensely active than was the mind of immediately preceding generations. This is not the same as saying that the average man of the present generation has more sense and judgment than his grandfather, or that the poets and philosophers of the present age are greater than Shakespeare or Goethe, than Descartes or Newton. It is only affirming that the average man's mind is much more active and is subjected to much more wear and tear than was the average man's mind of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. As it is, therefore, imperatively incumbent upon the practical physician that he constantly study, understand and practice the "mind-cure," in the consideration of almost every individual case, it is as necessary to take into the "brief" the state of the mind as it is to include the condition of the teeth, or the bowel, or any other primary organ or function of the body.

FOR several days the detectives here have been searching for several desperadoes who, finding Canton too hot for them, had taken refuge in this Colony. The chief villain, one Li Pi Tsz, was followed to Aberdeen, Stanley, and other places, but always eluded his pursuers. Yesterday, however, Detective Inspector Quinlan and Detective Sergeant Hadden learnt that he had been seen at Shaikwan. Knowing that if they themselves went down they would be "spotted," they sent two Chinese detectives there with the informer, with orders to locate their man and then obtain assistance to arrest him. They quickly discovered him in the little theatre there, and then one of them went and told Inspector Corcoran. He sent two European constables—P.C. Miners and another—to take him. The job was far from pleasant, as the man had already committed some forty murders, and was not likely to hesitate at adding another to his list. The officers resolved to take him by surprise, and although he struggled like a demon, quickly had him locked up. In such a piratical nest as Shaikwan, however, it was by no means impossible that a rescue might be attempted, so a few hours later he was put on a launch, under double irons and double guard, and brought to the Central Station. This morning he was brought before Mr. Wedderburn, and charged with murder, robbery with violence, and burglary, in Chinese territory. The captain of a Chinese gunboat applied for his rendition, through Mr. Keene. Mr. Kodyk defended. After some formal evidence read, and the prisoner, on whose head a reward of \$2,500 is set, marching away defiantly.

WITH reference to the Raub concession, in which many of our readers are financially interested, the Singapore *Free Press* of the 9th inst. says:—"Work at the Raub mines has been making steady progress. The main shaft, it may be remembered, had been sunk to a total depth of 86 feet and levels are being driven from this in opposite directions. The larger of these proceeds on a north westerly line, measuring 96 feet in by 8 by 7 or inside the timbering 6 by 31 feet. Several leaders have been cut at various points and at 28 feet from the "plat" or original face of the drive a rich leader carrying good gold was met. This is 40 feet below any of the old workings. The "country" just here is described as rotten black slate and it requires timbering. The drive in the south-easterly direction is also very satisfactory. It extends now to a length of 50 feet and 86 feet and levels are being driven from this from half an inch to three inches in width, all carrying fair gold. At 29 feet a mass of crushing stuff 5 ft. thick, composed of rotten slate and quartz carrying good gold, was encountered. This is the same as was met in cutting the tramway incline some thirty feet higher up, and is the stuff from which most of the specimens sent down to Singapore have been taken and also the specimens belonging to Rajah Impl. Mr. Bibby says that the real work of testing the mine is now beginning and work should now be quick and easy, and in the long run, the nature of the rock. It is now possible to drive "dry," and one pump is perfectly able to keep the workings clear of water. All the machinery sent up originally is now on the ground, and the men have been withdrawn from the river to the mine. The battery house is finished; it is built of timber and roofed with corrugated iron and measures 50 feet by 48 feet by 20 feet in height. The dam is also making good progress. When completed this work will give a lake containing some millions of gallons of water, which will give a head of water for driving the winding machinery, and the battery,

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Rome*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

CROSS-EXAMINING Counsel—Isn't your husband a burglar? Witness—Yes. Cross-examining Counsel—And didn't you know he was a burglar when you married him? Witness—Yes; but I was getting a little old, and I had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer, so what else could I do?

FROM private advices of the 5th inst. from Foochow our Shanghai morning contemporary learns that the Congou market was opened that day by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who had taken 10 chops of Tung Hwa at Tls. 16.16 17, prices which were thought high for London, being only about Tls. 2 under last year's, say 10 per cent. The other purchases to date were 1,686 chests Flowery Pekoe at Tls. 53 to 135, and 1,000 chests Souchong at Tls. 28 to 42, the prices of these showing but little change on last year's rates.

THE French press, probably through misrepresentations made by interested parties, has strongly and adversely criticised the action taken last year by Mr. Imbault Huet, French Consul at Canton, in respect to the sale by public auction of the French concession on Shamien. They allege that sufficient time did not elapse between the notification of the auction and the day of sale, and that the several lots were thereby prevented from obtaining sites. This is all arrant humbug. The Consul had full authority from the French Government for his action, and, further, ample notice was given to all interested by public advertisement. Monsieur Imbault Huet deserves well of his country for usefully utilising valuable building sites that had been lying waste for many years.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, oil paintings are manufactured in this city by the yard. The proprietor of the factory is a German, with four sons, and a dealer who orders pictures from them tells how it is done: "I run out of pastels, say, and order a couple of dozen. The manufacturers stretch a big sheet of canvass the whole length of their factory and begin work. The boss artist makes a draft in charcoal, and one after another his assistants go over it. The first man puts in the sky, the second the grass and trees, the third the figures, the fourth houses and barns here and there, and the old gentleman goes over the whole work putting in little touches that make the perfect whole. It is astonishing how fast they work, and when the canvass is dry they cut it up into sections, tack each 'bit' on a stretcher, and bring the lot to me."

THE *Sarawak Gazette* of June and has the following, which we reproduce without comment:—"It is reported on a reliable authority that Mr. Davis, an officer in the service of the British North Borneo Company, whilst on leave, obtained from the Sultan a concession of a concession granting to him, Mr. Abrahamson, and others, all the land in Limbang for \$30,000. This promise is held in writing with a minor seal attached to it. We cannot imagine that the sum will be forthcoming as, so long as the Sarawak flag flies in Limbang, such concessions obtained after the issue of His Highness's proclamation about Limbang would be considered invalid. This wholesale method of selling land and property does not show in favor of the Sultan or his Government, and proves that they are actuated by no desire to better the lot of the people of the Limbang, but that their one aim is to obtain money, no matter by what means. The \$30,000 was to be divided as follows:—\$60,000 to the Sultan; \$10,000 to the owners of property in Limbang, and \$10,000 was to be laid out in taking proceedings against the Sarawak Government."

ONE, and perhaps the chief, reason of the difference in the shape of an English and an American waist on women of similar general physique, says the *New York Sun*, is in the shape of the corset worn. The American woman wears a corset which extends high up into the arms, and especially in fleshy women, crowding the bust up higher than is natural. Over this she generally wears a tight-fitting waist of muslin or cambric, and the result is a gradual but smooth and continuous slope toward the bottom of the waist, which is like a cone inverted. The English woman wears a bit of a corset, not much longer from the waist up than the pointed girdles which were stylish a few years ago, and very much shorter than our riding corset. The result is that their bodices, with short darts, give a very low effect to the bust, a rounded fullness of outline and a sudden tightening in at the waist, which is often mistakes as being produced by tight lacing. No tightly fitted waist is worn beneath the dress, and the general effect possesses all the charm of a corsetless figure, with comparatively none of its disadvantages, and the beauty of their exquisitely fitted tailor dresses results largely from the fact that they are molded by skillful tailors and on a live woman's figure, and not over a stiff, unyielding armor of bones and steel.

LI HAN-CHANG, the Viceroy of Canton, is still hesitating to face the opposition to his scheme for raising the tariff on various articles. It is almost certain that he will, as matter of fact, the proposal as regards cotton and cotton yarn, and hopes are entertained that he will drop the idea altogether. The position of the merchants is this:—By the Treaty of Nanking, signed in 1842, it was agreed—and every subsequent Treaty has confirmed and strengthened it—that at all the open ports goods may be cleared of all charges in the interior by paying the import duty and half as much more, for which latter payment transit passes are given. These transit passes are theoretically unimportant; a sale of goods so protected is made at Kowloon City to send to Peking; it is free from all further taxes. This provision in the treaty, however, has never been taken advantage of by the merchants of Hongkong, for the simple reason that the inland charges in the Canton province have, as a rule, been less than half the import duty, and they have been the gainers by foregoing their right to obtain these passes. But now, if Li Han-chang puts too per cent. or more on articles so largely sold as cotton, kerosene, etc., the merchants will certainly claim the protection which transit passes afford, and in the long run, we are by no means certain that this course will not act very beneficially. The authorities at Canton are not likely to favor the introduction of the system, and in all probability much opposition will arise in districts more or less remote from the viceregal authority. Goods sent to Yunnan, for instance, are sure to have local taxes imposed on them by the authorities there, regardless of the Inspector-General's firman, and it will require months of constant appeals against these violations of the treaty, and firm action on the part of the Canton Government, before this will be overcome. Once these transit passes are recognised, however, trade in the south-western provinces is bound to receive a great impetus, and the large population now with difficulty reached by way of the Red River will become large customers of the Hongkong markets. It all depends on Li Han-chang's immediate decision; if he contents himself with a slight increase on cotton and cotton-goods the merchants will still waive their right to transit passes, and the existing difficulty of reaching the remote districts will continue.

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